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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

[From the London Times, May 26.]

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S NAME AND MEMORY.

The Confederate laurels won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twined with the cypress. Probably no disaster of the war will have carried such grief to Southern hearts as the death of Gen. Jackson, who has succumbed to wounds received in the great battle of the 3d of May. Even on this side of the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave man fighting for his country's independence, but as one of the most consummate Gen'ls that this century has produced, "Stonewall" Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regrets of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the war, he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment, which is the mark of "Heaven born" Generals, distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers, yet the applause and devotion of his countrymen, confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to Gen. Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of people with astonishment which it is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Bonaparte himself. The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history. But perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell. When the Federal commander, by crossing the river 12 miles above his camp, and pressing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed him between two bodies of his army, he was so confident of success as to boast that the enemy was the property of the army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive his very superior forces back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river. In the battle of Sunday, Jackson received two wounds, one in the left arm, and the other in the right hand. Amputation of the arm was necessary, and the Southern hero sank under the effect of it, supported to the last by his simple and noble character and strong religious faith.

A PARLIAMENTARY TRIBUTE.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society of London, on the 25th of May, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M. P., when returning thanks for the toast of "House of Commons," said;—Need he add that, crossing the Atlantic, they had also to concern themselves with North America. And in association with this could he forget that lamentable news had to-day reached this country to the effect that one of the noblest descendants of the English race—Stonewall Jackson—was now no more! (Cheers.)

[From the London Telegraph, May 27.]

* * * Add to the splendid valor of a Murat the fervid faith of a Cromwell and the unbroken success of a Havelock, and we have a captain whose waving sword and fearless voice the Southern whites would have followed to the pit. That he never lived to exchange a division for an army, a flying corps for the massed columns of the field of battle, may perhaps have been good for his fame; but the leader who could find a weak place in Hooker's line at Chancellorsville, and hurl his 25,000 troops upon it so soon as found, as Jackson did, would surely have ripened into a renowned General. Assuredly the most fatal shot of the war to the Confederates, whether fired by friend or foe, was that which struck down the life of Stonewall Jackson—a soldier every inch of him, for whatever cause he contended.

From the Spirit of the Age.

IS THIS A TIME TO DANCE?

"The breath of evening sweeps the plain,
And sheds its perfume in the dell,
But on its wings are wafts of pain;
Sad tones that drown the echo's swell,
And yet we hear a mirthful call,
Fair pleasure smiles with beaming glance;
Gay music sounds in joyous halls:
Oh! God! IS THIS A TIME TO DANCE?

The Confederacy from centre to circumference, is shaken by a wail of grief wrung from hearts on Potomac's shore and echoed at the Rio Grande. Desolation as a blighting simoon, sweeps from side to side of our once sunny South; a flood tide of woe, with its dark waves, is surging over us; poverty's grim face is seen at the hearthstone of thousands. Gloom wants fix a its dark wings over scores of houses; and the whole South presents a confused mass of misery and woe! Then, is *this* a time to dance—to join in midnight orgies? Is this a time for *woman* to be in the halls of mirth?

A soldier writing from camp, says: "There was a 'fandango' at this place last night; the officers of our regiment attended. The Colonel and his *satellites* made themselves conspicuous in the *dance*. Wine was freely imbibed, consequently, they were not 'stirring' until a late hour this morning. There were a number of ladies present and seemed to appreciate the attentions shown them by the officers. I cannot see how *ladies* can mingle in a crowd of unprincipled officers, and expect to come out uncontaminated. It is not enough that our young men go in the army and lose their moral standing; but our women who should make home counteract the poisonous influence of the war malaria, are inclined to lower the standard of *female* morality—to say nothing of religion. There are noble exceptions to the above, ladies who maintain their purity with unbending firmness—yet the majority are disposed to waive their usual modesty. This is a lamentable fact—but nevertheless true." And is the death-knell of female modesty and purity, sounding! It is sad to know the contaminating influence of war is felt in camp; but if it has reached the sanctity of home—if our women are becoming *dissipated*, then, have we cause for sorrow; well may we weep in the bitterness of anguish!

All of our women have not lost their "dignity and purity," nor all our officers unprincipled. Yet what good can be said of women who in the midst of all the sorrows surrounding them, can plunge into dissipation, for what else can we call those 'wine drinking' parties. Ladies (?) who join in a *drunken dance*, are certainly dissipated.

Is this a time to dance—a time for gaiety and mirth; when from scores of battle fields is heard the shrieks and groans of the dying warrior. Heartless must be the creature who can mingle in scenes of mirth while the land is red with human gore, and the hills are strewn with the bleaching bones of loved ones—while our armies are contending with a fiend-like foe; and the frighted ghosts of Chancellorsville, of Vicksburg and Culpepper are rising from their gory bed—disturbed by the wounds of hilarity, they cry in unearthly tones—"Is this a time to dance?"

Look forth upon the battle fields, think of the dead. Begin with the heroic Wyatt, enumerate those who have fallen;—count them one by one—let imagination have her sway, let them all lie a mutilated mass before you; call to each spirit, ask them if this is a fitting time for mirth? Go to Lexington—call up *that* sleeping hero—call to those who have more recently died—ask them; "Is this a time to dance?" In sad strains their reply would float forth:

"Go face the fearful form of death,
And trembling meet his chilling glance
And then for one with truthful breath,
Answer: "Is this a time to dance?"

Dancing in a charnel house! Dancing with the wail of dying loved ones sounding in the ear! Dancing while spectre forms flost around. Stop! do you not hear that departed friend wailing from the grave and asking you to cease for awhile this mad mirth. Oh! God! and have we so far forgotten Thee and Thy precepts, that we can dance while the gore of the dear departed is flowing under our feet; join in all the pleasures of earth, and *dance over the graves of the dead!*

Turn from the scenes of mirth and bow before God in humble prayer. Remember "God is not mocked, whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap!"

"Oh! Sisters who have brothers dear,
Exposed to every battle's chance;
Brings dark remorse no form of fear,
To fright you from the heartless dance?"

Fair Bluff, N. C. ERATO.

Richmond, July 19.—Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day. The chief topic is the arrest of Mrs. Allen, wife of Patterson Allen, on a charge of communicating information to the enemy. The accused is a native of Ohio, and became connected by marriage in Europe with the most wealthy and respectable families in Richmond. Letters written by her and forwarded by Blockade runners, constitute the evidence of her guilt.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee. J. BONER, Chm.

Remarks of Mr. Grissom, OF GRANVILLE.

Made in the House of Commons on Monday, 6th inst., upon a motion to print the correspondence between His Excellency, Governor Vance, and the Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, in relation to the habeas corpus and the claim of the Confederate government to conscript militia officers.

Mr. Grissom said the correspondence just read and the history of several startling events connected with the subjects of which it treats, admonish us of a purpose on the part of the Confederate administration to *disregard* not only the decisions of our courts, but also to construe for itself all questions touching the liberty of the citizen. It is the first time in the history of this or any other people, where the great landmarks of English freedom are regarded, that the great writ of right, secured by *Magna Charta*, has been trampled under foot with impunity. Surely no people, not having lost all love of freedom, can tamely submit to such aggression as this correspondence discloses, on the part of a high official function-ary and his subordinates. Where is the necessity in this great struggle for the maintenance of our rights to sacrifice any one of them among ourselves—especially the most sacred—the most important? Deprive us of this great landmark—the right of the accused to be heard and to have meted out to him impartial justice, establish the right on the part of any petty military tyrant to seize *any* citizen upon *any* pretext—to incarcerate him in a dungeon and close against him the courts of justice, and then the last hope of liberty is gone and naught is left to live for. The bold and unwarranted attempt to strike down our judiciary, as developed by this correspondence, indicates a rapid and gigantic stride towards military despotism.

What reason can be urged for witholding its publication? Its subject-matter involves the most sacred rights of the people and touches the sovereignty of the State, and for this reason the people are entitled to see it.

But a few days since a Confederate Colonel refused to allow the Sheriff of New Hanover to pass his lines to execute a writ of *habeas corpus*. Several instances of the re-arrest by subaltern officers of persons discharged under this writ, and one (as I am informed) by the express order of the Secretary of War himself, have recently occurred. Such arbitrary exercise of power by the highest civil or military functionary in England would not be tolerated to-day. It would shake that ancient and powerful kingdom to the centre. Wellington, flushed with victory and crowned with laurels, returning from the field of his triumph over Napoleon, would not have dared to exercise such power, or deny this right to the humblest soldier that followed him from the scene of his glory. But we are told in this correspondence that the "crude" opinions of our *local Judges* are not to be regarded by the military authorities of this government, and Gov. Vance is by innuendo reprimanded for not suppressing the expression of these opinions. Who are these *local Judges*, whose crude opinions are thus to be disregarded? They constitute the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and have endeared themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, regardless of powerful adverse influences. Notwithstanding the assaults of oligarchs and petty tyrants, the subservient tools of power, who impugned their loyalty and appealed to the worst passions of the country in assassin like attempts to stab their character, these Judges have stood like a wall against the onward march of military despotism. But for their timely intervention, and the strong arm and stout heart of our patriotic Governor, *the Goddess of personal liberty*, before whom the judicial ermine has always trailed with reverence, with her spotless robes and golden tresses all torn and dishevelled, had ere now been polluted by the lecherous embrace of the cleven footed Satyr of despotism. Thank God for the integrity and independence of our judiciary! With what melancholy contrast do we view the official conduct of another Judge, holding an appointment under *this* government which he held under the *old*, and which he only relinquished long after the infamous and high handed proclamation of Lincoln, demanding troops of us to subdue our Southern brethern and coerce independent States. He glided out of his position in *that* government to the same in *this* so gracefully, that by a very slight stretch of imagination we might have heard the clinking of Federal gold in one pocket, and Confederate Treasury notes in the other. This distinguished functionary, while this beautiful metamorphosis was progressing, desired to apply an odious test oath to the lips of the patriotic fathers and mothers of our brave boys, who stood like a wall of fire and of bayonets between us and the enemies of our country. More recently, when asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, he declined to grant it for the reason that his mind was made up, and it would entail unnecessary expense on the applicant. This correspondence reveals the purpose of the administration to claim, and, if possible, to exercise the right to conscript certain classes of State officers, and thereby to establish a principle that might break up the State government and blot out its sovereignty. Its exercise was prevented only by the firmness of Gov. Vance in resisting these dangerous encroachments upon State rights.

Gentlemen oppose the publication because this correspondence contains complaints against North Carolina, which, coming from high official quarters, they fear may damage her reputation. There is nothing new in these complaints. Many of our own unworthy citizens emulate each other in attempts to sully her well-earned laurels, and to hold her up in an unenviable light to the gaze of her Confederates. A few desertions are magnified into proofs "as strong as Holy Writ" of the existence of a wide spread feeling of disloyalty in the State. For the culpable conduct of only a few of her troops, North Carolina is held to the strictest accountability and subjected to unqualified slander and abuse, singled out for especial approbrium, while the soldiers of other States, more deserving of censure, have the mantle of charity thrown over their faults.

The pages containing her history in this struggle, however, are too bright—too glorious to suffer through the detraction of whitlings and scoundrels. North Carolina has sent seventy-four thousand volunteers and fourteen thousand conscripts to the field. Has any State done more?—Eighty eight thousand of her sons are now sleeping their long sleep on the enemy's soil in their graves to which their patriotism has consigned them. The bones of her best citizens have bleached on every battle-field from the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville. They have [illegible] where broken the ranks of the enemy and [illegible] victory from the jaws of defeat. [illegible] have crowded the road to death as it [illegible] way to festivity and [illegible] their sons not lived [illegible] Why is it that in the [illegible] to command these [illegible] to give place to those from other States? Why is it that in one of these appointments, a Major General was appointed, who, in an official communication to Gen. Lee, spoke of this Legislature in terms of derision as the "*demoralized*" legislature of North Carolina? Why are the various post appointments among us in the Quart-master and Commissary departments filled by citizens of other States to the exclusion of ours? Why the attempt, in a measure successful, to force enrolling officers upon us from other States, to the neglect of our own? And why could there not be found in all North Carolina a suitable person to fill the position of Chief Collector of tithes, but one must be sent from another State to unlock our corn cribs and smoke houses?

Why is it that North Carolina is swarming with officials and clerks from other States, who ought to be in the army fighting for the principles they advocate?

Why is it that of about fifty hospitals in the city of Richmond, with more than two hundred Surgeons, there are but three from this State?

North Carolina had assigned to her under an act of Congress, approved October 27th, 1862, eight hospitals, containing (2,235) twenty-two hundred and thirty-five beds. Only one of these, containing not more than (160) one hundred and sixty beds, is under the charge of a North Carolina Surgeon. The divisions of Winador and Chimborazo, assigned to this State, contain 8 or 9 hundred beds with 8 or 9 Surgeons each, every one of whom is from another State.

I allude to these things with pain and sorrow but I do it as a matter of solemn duty, in defence of my position upon this floor.

The treatment which North Carolina complains on the part of officials of all ranks and positions is not confined to appointments only, but the defences of her coast at a time when the country was less pressed than now, was by many thought unnecessary. By a little more attention and effort Roanoke Island might have been protected, and all the Albemarle region—the granary of the South with its vast resources, would have been saved to the Confederacy. It was surrendered, however, almost without a struggle—without a blow. The siren song of Gov. Ellis that our coast defences at any point would defy the combined power of the whole Federal navy, lulled our people to a sleep from which they were aroused by the thunderings of the enemy at Roanoke Island and Newbern. Where was Gen. Huger, that he did not make proper defence and resistance at that important point, and thus save the key to Norfolk and Portsmouth? Where was Gen. Wise when the attack was made and the fatal blow was stricken?

Perhaps the same spirit of party fidelity to the administration and opposition to States right caused the defeat of the seven regiment bill in the Convention, and the consequent surrender of the east to the mercy of the enemy. Seven thousand veteran troops fighting for their own immediate homes and firesides upon their own immediate soil—inspired by the very presence of their wives and mothers, with bold hearts and stout arms, would have struck successfully for the graves of their sires. What an immense advantage it would have been to have saved the vast resources of that country for the subsistence of our armies, besides the protection of our defenceless citizens who have been driven forth from their neglected homes? But, perhaps, this would have lost some patronage to the Confederate authorities then at Montgomery, and disappointed the greedy throng of partisans who were clamoring for place.

More lately when an attempt was made to retrieve the errors of the past and organize a force to defend what little of the East was not quite lost, when we were disposed to lend a listening ear to the cries of the helpless inhabitants of that devoted and neglected section, and that, too, in accordance with the plain provisions of an act of Congress, authorising the raising of troops for "special service and local defence," we were met upon this floor and elsewhere by the argument of "conflict" with the Confederate government.

I hope no such groundless fear will deter any gentleman, representing an independent constituency from voting for the publication of this correspondence.

North Carolina has done her whole duty in this struggle for independence, and she will continue to do it. I am for its prosecution to a successful and honorable issue, but I am for maintaining her integrity as a State, and demanding a recognition of her just claims and such official treatment as will not tend to mortify and degrade her.

A determination on the part of the Governor to vindicate these claims and the honor of the State, is clearly indicated in this correspondence, and I hope it may be printed and sent forth to the public as a source of encouragement to the people, that in the prosecution of this great struggle for national independence, their personal rights and liberties will be zealously guarded and protected.

Gentlemen express the fear that the publication of this correspondence will give information to the enemy that would encourage them. I ask the gentleman from Davidson what there is in this correspondence that can possibly have such effect?

Mr. Beall answered by saying that there was information from official quarters that there had been some desertions from a North Carolina regiment, and he did not wish it to go to the enemy.]

Mr. GRISSOM—Is not publication made through the newspapers of the country, under the official signatures of [illegible] brigade commanders, constantly and [illegible] of large numbers of deserters? Does not that go to the enemy? Have not charges of disloyalty against the Legislature, and against this State, by oligarchs and their low and contemptible hirelings, both in the State and out of it, been constantly made? Did not that go to the enemy? Were not resolutions vindicating this Legislature from false and slanderous imputations and declaring in favor of a vigorous prosecuting of the war, introduced and passed at its last session, and did not fifteen members of this General Assembly vote in the negative? Did not that go to the enemy?

I do not impugn the motives of gentlemen in giving that vote. Some of them gave reasons that were doubtless satisfactory to themselves and their friends. I thought it at the time a great error of judgment.

[Mr. Cobb, of Edgecombe, said he was among the number who voted against the vindicating resolutions, and he desired to ask the gentleman from Granville whether he charged him with intending to vote against the prosecution of the war?]

Mr. GRISSOM—With the motives of the gentleman from Edgecombe I have nothing to do. The resolutions are on record. They are a part of the history of the country. The gentleman can read them and interpret for himself. I shall not allow the gentleman to place me in a false position about it.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have listened in vain for a good reason why this motion to print should not prevail. If it is right and proper that gentlemen should deliberate in open session here upon subject matter vitally affecting the public interest, there can be no good reason advanced for withholding it from the public.

THE FEROCITY OF THE N. YORK RIOTERS—BRUTALITY OF THE MILITARY.

No single incident in the New York riots better illustrates the ferocity of the rioters than the death of Col. O'Brien, of the 11th N. Y., who was in command of the military at the point where the deadliest conflict between the troops and people took place. This officer was in command of a body of infantry and two howitzers.—In front of him, on Second avenue, the street was densely packed with men, women and children. He gave the order to the cannoniers to fire, and a volley of canister was sent into the crowd, followed by a rapid fire from the Minie rifles of the infantry. A number of the mob fell dead in their tracks, including 3 or 4 women, who were looking on. One woman, and the child she held in her arms, were both killed by the artillery. The Herald in its account says:

After several rounds had been fired the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Col. O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Colonel dismounted from his horse and walked into a drug store.—Had the commander of this military force taken his departure at this time there is little doubt that his life would have been saved. But fatality had destined him for its victim and he was a doomed man. Col. O'Brien stayed in the drug store for some few minutes; it is thought that he went in to get some refreshments. The crowd were around the door at this time. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of one thousand men looked down in their vengeful spirits upon him as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword, and, with a revolver in the other hand, walked out on the sidewalk in the very centre of the crowd. He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind, and, striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then immediately surrounded and beat him in a most shocking manner. After having been terribly beaten his almost inanimate body was taken up in the strong arms of the crowd and hurried to the first lamp post, where it was strung up by a rope. After a few minutes the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish in the street.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a few yards of the corner of 34th st. Nature shudders at the appalling scenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to recognize it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some 300 persons wounded the prostrate figure. These men looked upon the terrible sight with the greatest coolness, and some even smiled at the gay object. Our reporter walked leisurely among the crowd which surrounded the body, and in company with the rest gazed upon the extended mass of flesh which was once the corpulent form of Col. H. F. O'Brien. Notwithstanding the fearful process which the soldier had gone through, he was yet breathing with evident strength. The eyes were closed, but there was a very apparent twitching of the eyelids, while the lips were now and again convulsed, as if in the most intense agony.

After lying for somewhat of an hour in this position several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs, and dragged it from side to side of the street. This operation was gone through with several times, when the crowd again left the body lying in its original position. Had Col. O'Brien been a man of weak constitution, he would certainly have ceased to exist long before this time. He was, however, through life, a man of great natural strength, and this fact probably kept him breathing longer than would any other common person.—The crowd remarked this, and watched his every slightest movement with the most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, while an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled mass again to the earth. This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left the body was still lying in the street, the last spark of existence having taken flight.

THE THIRD DAYS FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following account of the third day's fatal charge at Gettysburg by our troops:

The most of the forenoon of the 3d of July was consumed in manoeuvering and getting batteries in position, but from about 2 o'cloak till night that day will ever be remembered by both armies of the Potomac as a day distinguished above all others for unsurpassed strife and carnage. The fight at this time opened with that fierceness and desperation which told that both were battling desperately to win the victory which had been so long, as it were, poising in the balance. Favorable information comes from Ewell, he is driving them on the left. Hill presses them in the centre, so as to well nigh make them yield. On the extreme right Longstreet is gaining ground. One hill on the right, the strongest hold they have, must be carried. The undertaking to carry it by assault is very hazardous, but there is no other way to take it. The hill is alive with men four lines deep in support of the powerful batteries there. This point is the key to the position of the Federal army. Their fortifications must be charged, and with the support of our artillery we must silence their batteries and carry their heights.

Pickett's division is selected for this work. They commence steadily and in beautiful line to march upon the fatal spot; the distance is too far to charge with the yell and rush that generally characterize charges. They press on through fields, over fences and ditches. The enemy can see all of our movements, and troops are double quicked up to meet us. Our noble boys charge on through shot and shell; their ranks melting away as they advance under the murderous artillery fire of the enemy. Our artillery performs excellently. The batteries of the enemy are almost silenced; their three rear ranks are broken and almost annihilated by our well directed artillery fire. On we press to within forty yards of their breastworks when we received from their concealed front rank a fire to mention which almost makes the heart to sicken. Surely none can escape. All must perish before such a murderous volley.

Not so! our men rise, many wounded, from the cloud of smoke, and press on with their ranks sadly thinned. Some reach the breastworks; mount them and capture many of their guns. A dark cloud of Yankees show themselves; they have been reinforced with infantry and artillery. What an awful moment. Where are our reinforcements? What a momentous question! Alas, we have none at hand! They have either been too slow or basely skulked their duty, when to do so was indeed criminal. No help at hand, we are driven out of their fortifications and forced back by overwhelming numbers!

The fighting of the day over, our thoughts naturally turned to the wounded and the slain; many of whom (in Pickett's division, sad to relate,) were left in the enemy's lines, on the field, to languish, perhaps to die, in a foreign land, with no "mother's hand to sooth the brow;" die amid the shrieks and groans of their dying comrades; the whole scene rendered the more ghostly and ghastly by the dim light of the moon; and the cries of distress the more piteous by the utter helplessness of their condition. None but those who have wandered, on a moonlit night, over a battle field, and heard the wailings there, and the half-stifled cry for water, can really imagine its horrors!

THE MILITARY POWER TO BE SUPREME!

The Charlotte Bulletin of July ninth says:

"We are in favor of military law overriding all human laws so long as we are engaged in the present war, and with a people who know no law."

And the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th, no doubt speaking for the administration at Richmond, says:

"All laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures *as a nuisance*, save in so far as they help us to strengthen the hands of the commander-in-chief of this Confederacy. * * There is no interest or institution in the country worth mentioning now, except the army. The government of the Confederacy is the government of the army, and no citizen has any rights which can interfere with or impede its efficiency."

We are not much surprised at these declarations. They are just such as we have long told our readers would be made when the time came. If the Enquirer speaks for the President, and if the President intends to carry out this programme, then he will be a despot, and our property, our liberty, and our lives will be in his hands. If our State Courts and our Legislatures are to be nuisances except when they bend to the will of the commander-in-chief, then is that commander-in-chief clothed with more power than the Queen of England or the Emperor of France. If these doctrines are to prevail they will work a thorough revolution in our system of self government. Constitutions and civil law will disappear, and the bloody hand of military power will subdue States and people to a blind, unreasoning, slavish obedience! Are we ready for this? Is North Carolina a sovereign State?—or is she only a province?

From the People's Press—Extra.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

List of casualties in the 21st N. C. Regiment, during the battles at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of July, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Wm S Rankin severely wounded and taken prisoner. Major Alexander Miller missing in the battle of the 2nd.

Co. A—Capt Beall commanding.

Wounded.—Privates John W Hauser, severely in leg; W A Leach, slightly in hand; M C Evans, slightly in arm; Harris Jackson, slightly in hand; Henry Matherly, slightly in head.

Missing.—John H Smith.

5 wounded, 1 missing.

Co C—Lieut Whitlock commanding.

Killed.—Private E Willmoth.

Wounded.—Lieut F V Banner, severely in thigh; Corpl D H Holder, severely in arm; Corpl A Lowe, slightly in arm; Privates W C Banner, John Hundly, slightly in hand; J D Wall, slightly in hip.

Missing.—Sergt S T Sandifer, Privates Baker, Green, Linthacum, B F Kidd, Dan'l McGee, —— Parrish, L Robins, Jeff Whicker.

1 killed, 6 wounded, 9 missing.

Co D—Lieut Barrow commanding.

Killed—Private P J Lineback.

Wounded.—Sergt J C Webb, slightly in thigh; Privates A Miller, thigh broken; J M Hauser, slightly in lip; J W White, slightly in thigh; Sand. Moss, severely in thigh.

Missing.—Lieut Albert Alspaugh, Sergt W H Voss, Corpl W H Thomas and Private J J Ellrod.

1 killed, 5 wounded, 4 missing.

Co F—Capt Beard commanding.

Killed.—Sergt John W Williams, Privates W D Wall and J C Bennet.

Wounded.—Capt J W Beard, slightly in leg and head; Corpl Wm Bennet slightly in leg; Privates J H Wall, slightly in hip; Peter Hicks, slightly in head; John H King, slightly in thigh; Martin Darnell, slightly in arm; J H Roberts, severely in head.

Missing.—Private J W Newsom.

3 killed, 7 wounded, 1 missing.

Co G—Lieut Gentry commanding.

Wounded—Sergt W F Nelson, slightly in face; Sergt C T Wall, severely in knee; Privates Tandy Kiser, severely in head; W A Kiser, arm amputated; Alex Moore, severely in leg; S G Dalton, slightly in shoulder; Fuel Fulton, slightly in arm; H P Fulton, slightly in hand; J A Bennet, slightly in shoulder and leg.

Missing.—Sergt O W Ligon, Privates Saml Fulton, Lee Kiser, J M Tuttle.

9 wounded, 4 missing.

Co. H—Lieut. Martin commanding.

Killed.—Private Jesse Bullin. *Wounded.*—Lieut D J Cockerham, slightly in hand; Sergt J C Idoll, severely in leg; Sergt R H Brinkley, slightly in hand; Corp'l Holyfield, slightly in arm; Corp'l L C Logan, severely in leg. Privates W A Jenkins, slightly in side; A J Glassgow, leg amputated; George Walters, severely in leg; Nathan Johnson, slightly in hand; Benj Shinalt, severely in leg; W Jones, slightly in arm. *Missing.*—Privates R A Doss, Wm Roberts, Wm Miller, James Oneal. 1 killed, 11 wounded, and 4 missing.

Co. J—Lieut Johnson commanding.

Killed.—Sergt E M Stone. Privates A Whittington, E F Shelton, J W Mickey. *Wounded.*—Privates B F Davis, slightly in arm; J Z Vaughn, in head; H M Scott, in foot; J J Stone, in breast;—all slight. *Missing.*—Thos Poore and Wm King. 4 killed, 4 wounded, and 2 missing.

Co. K—Lieut Pratt commanding.

Wounded.—Sergt J F Idoll, slightly in foot. Private H H Elliott, slightly in thigh. *Missing.*—Sergt R H Crews, Corp'l W H Bruner, E S Barnham. 2 wounded, and 3 missing.

Co L—Capt Pfohl commanding.

Wounded.—Capt W J Pfohl, slightly in thigh; Lieut Wm E Goolsby, severely in arm; Corp'l J M Amos, severely in foot. Privates A M Mitchell, slightly in shoulder; C M Baker, severely in leg; J W Joyce, severely in leg and foot; W C Mays, slightly in leg. *Missing*—Lieut J T Martin, Sergt Pleas Wray, Corp'l Jos Plummer; Private Riland Alley. 7 wounded, and 4 missing.

Co. M—Lieut Dick commanding.

Killed.—Color bearer Daniel Waggoner. *Wounded.*—Privates J M McLean, severely in shoulder; E A Cobb, severely in side; J Summers, in thigh; W H Stewart, slightly in breast; W Walls, slightly in arm; J R Duggins, severely in leg and taken prisoner. *Missing.*—Lieut J A Cobb, Sergt W W Coe; Privates F M Watson, J Joyce, and J L Blakely. 1 killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing.

RECAPITULATION.

11 killed, 63 wounded, 38 missing.
Total, 112.

S. C. JAMES, 1st Lieut.,
Act. Adj't. 21st Regt. N. C. T.

THIRTY THIRD REGIMENT.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2d and 3d.

Field and Staff—Maj J H Saunders, wounded, and taken prisoner.

Co A, killed, Capt H H Baker, Lieut T A Cowan, sergt R W Shields, private W M Hallman; wounded, W H Powers, leg and neck; J Cordon, slightly; A Ellis, slightly; A S Stewart, in hand; T A Shin, arm; T O Comsel, arm; J A Statt, A Ramseur, S W Guy; missing, Lt C L Turner, sergt M E Hicks, private J A Statt.

Co B, killed, W J Hagans; wounded, Lt P T Anthony, ankle; sgts W M Howard and prisoner; W J Calhoun, arm; corpl J R Purvis, hip; privates J Brasswell, shoulder; W J Godwin, thigh; W Gray, arm amputated, and prisoner; B Gray, thigh; W Harrell, shoulder; W Hyatt, severely and prisoner; W H Tolston, thigh; W Vamnight, foot; missing, sergt B Stevenson, privates W F Hoard, R Armstrong.

Co C, wounded, Capt D M Corzine, in leg; Lt W H Gibson, severely and prisoner; sergt V M Plott, privates S G Brantley, leg amputated; H M Gillespie in side; G W M Goodman, thigh; C S Tucker, in groins; missing corpls R S Suther, J J Goodman, privates T Nading, Geo Petre, Sanford Shelton, Noah Lewis, Adam Tucker, R M Sefler, Aurny Petre.

Co D, wounded, sergt S F Joines, and prisoner; sergt F C Pardew, and prisoner; Corpls R F Setler, D D Durham, in foot; privates A Patterson, and prisoner; Caleb Curtin, shoulder; Jas McClean, foot; sergt A Jennings, in face; Lt M F Joines, slightly, and prisoner; missing, privates John Wilks, Jesse Hawkins.

Co E, killed, Lt John Caldwell, private N W Vick; wounded, corpl Alfred Eason, severely, and prisoner; privates Jas Everett, severely; Anderson High, severely; missing, Lt John C Cowper, sergts W Brinkley, W D Duke; privates David Boyt, Moses Branton.

Co F, wounded, Lt J W Gibbs, slightly; Lt S C Watson, mortally, and prisoner; privates John Emory, severely; Richard Farry, slightly; missing, sergt J B Gibbs, privates Isaac Morris, killed, [illegible] Henry [illegible].

Co G, killed, [illegible]; wounded, Lt Joseph Miller, foot, private W [illegible] Arnett, thigh, and prisoner.

Co H, killed, private [illegible] Hauser; wounded, Capt R Gatling, slightly; privates W N Shoaf, shoulder; G W Moore, leg; Mathias Blake, shoulder; W R B[illegible], leg; missing, privates Henry Gibbs, N Swindell, G Williams, Mathias Blake.

Co I, killed, private J Fulton; wounded, privates J B Shrievers, slightly; S M Kiger, severely, and prisoner; A N Crater, severely, and prisoner; T J Williams; missing, Corpl T S Kiger, privates W L Long, W H Glasscock, E H Shore, T M Lashmit, T Stewart, F Brinkley, H Brinkley, F Hetner.

Co H, killed, Newsom Dail; wounded, corpl Bartlett, private W Morring; missing, J H Bailey, J H Gorris, John Howell.

Skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

Co I, missing, Bohnson, Conrad, C M Anderson, S T Shulis, M T Stewart.

Co K, missing, sergt J M Dochey, J S Hughes, Privates P Clark, John Snead, A B Covington.

List of casualties of 33d Regiment while crossing the Potomac River as rear guard of the Army.

Co A, wounded, Jos A Barrett, slightly in arm and missing. Missing, D Heintzelman, J Murphy, J Dearman.

Co D, missing, Lauchlin Oliver.

Co I, wounded, Chas Rothrock; missing, W Griffin, H Long.

Co G, wounded, A Shore severely and missing. Missing, H C Shive, F Cook.

Co E, missing, P Hare, J Hare, H Frawick.

Co B, wounded, 1st Lt E Price, severely. Missing, B Braswell, B Ford Andrews.

CONFLICT.—Our State Judges have decided that persons who have put in substitutes for the war are not liable to enrollment, but the Conscript Bureau has decided otherwise. Who now will give way, the State or the Government? The following will interest those who have put in substitutes:

Lieut. Colonel. G. W. Lay, Acting Chief of the Bureau of conscription, has recently issued the following circular in response to numerous applications for information:

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership, whether as officer or private of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualities of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to the higher authority with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

5. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.—Owing to the time of departure of the Western mails, under the new schedule, we find ourselves compelled to change the publication day of the Press, in justice to our subscribers on the Western mail routes. Our publication day will hereafter be on Thursday instead of Friday.

LOOK OUT!—We learn, from the Salisbury Watchman, that on Friday night last the stable of A. J. Mock was forced, and his cow driven off. Abt, on the same night, two carriage horses and two saddles belonging to Wm. G. McNeely were stolen.

THE BALL IS ROLLING.—The Standard publishes the proceedings of two meetings held in Wake County, demanding the removal of Tithingman Bradford. Other similar meetings are to be held.

The meetings censure the course of the Confederate government towards North Carolina from the beginning of the war, and favor an honorable and lasting peace. We will publish the resolutions next week.

THE 26TH REGIMENT.—It appears that this Regiment suffered severely at Gettysburg. Out of 750 men who went into the battle, less than 100 came out unharmed—88 killed, 483 wounded and 87 missing. The missing, being in the language of the lamented Pettigrew, on the battle field and in the hospitals.

☞ President Davis has issued his proclamation appointing the 21st of August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Military Despotism—Beware!

It is somewhat refreshing, in these times of gloom and despondency, to see that the idea of a military power to be supreme, as boldly proclaimed by the Richmond Enquirer, meets with but little favor, even among extreme or ultra war papers.

The Enquirer is in favor of military law overriding all law, regarding all Judges and Courts, Congress and Legislatures, as a nuisance, &c. That a military despotism finds favor with a few reckless and designing men, there is not a doubt, but we rejoice to see that the press, with very few exceptions, opposes any thing of the kind. Whenever such a system is attempted to be inaugurated, we hope the people will not remain silent, but make themselves heard in thunder tones.

All laws to be silent except military law, despotism to prevail throughout the land, our persons, our property, our liberty and our lives, in the hands of one man,—what would be the result?—It is said that "power is always stealing from the many to the few," and let a military despotism once be engrafted upon the country, and we will never be able to shake it off,—we will be enslaved forever. The people, should be vigilant and zealous in the protection of their rights and liberties,—now, ere it be too late.

We do not believe that the President countenances any thing of the kind, at this time, and we hope the conservative press, every where will continue to denounce this nefarious doctrine, advocated by the Richmond Enquirer.

It affords us great pleasure to copy the following from the Fayetteville Observer. On our first page will be found the Standard's views in the premises:

"THE PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM.—Some inconsiderate and evil men are urging principles which would make our Confederacy as thorough a despotism as Lincoln's government already is. Listen to the Richmond Enquirer, which, we are glad to state, ceased some months ago to be the organ of the Confederate administration:—

'All laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures *as a nuisance*, save in so far as they help us to strengthen the hands of the commander-in-chief of this Confederacy. * * There is no interest or institution in the country worth mentioning now except the army. The government of the Confederacy is the government of the army; and no citizen has any rights which can interfere with or impede its efficiency.'

This may do for the foreigner who presides *over the* Editorial columns of the Enquirer, but it will *not* do for a free people. The Charlotte Bulletin, a paper in our own State, too, (not edited by a North Carolinian,) is of the Enquirer's opinion. It says:—

'We are in favor of military law overriding all human laws so long as we are engaged in the present war, and with a people who know no law.'

We are in favor of military law and civil law—each in its place. Where these conflict, the civil must prevail, or we give up our birthright."

☞ We believe it is generally admitted that the people (with perhaps a few exceptions among speculators and extortioners, who are growing rich by the war) desire peace more than anything else at this time, because peace would bring "healing on its wings." But how to obtain so desirable a consummation, seems to be a difficult question to solve. Of course, we all want an honorable peace, which, we fear, cannot be obtained shortly, if ever, by mere fighting, judging from a two years' campaign and present indications. If Presidents Davis and Lincoln are so embued with the war spirit, that neither can possibly think of negotiating for peace, let the people, North and South, rise in their might, demand a cessation of hostilities, and then see if something cannot be obtained which would be far preferable to a continuation of this cruel, bloody war. We do not wish to be understood as counseling revolution, or resistance to the laws, but let the people speak in public meetings and through the ballot box, in unmistakable language, that our rulers may fully understand that the time has arrived when negotiations for peace should be resorted to in preference to shedding more blood. All the battles we have fought thus far have accomplished apparently nothing towards peace, and in the name of humanity, if nothing else, cannot some means be devised to stay the effusion of blood and great loss of life.

52d REGIMENT.—Below we give the casualties in Co. D, from Stokes County, of this Regiment:

D—Killed: J. Leeman, J H Hancock, J Davis, J Landers, R George, W Brown. Wounded: Capt L R Gibson, Sgts P James, A C Maurice, Corpls J White, J Allen, Privates T Hopkins, S Zigler, *W Walls*, *W* Liggon. Missing: Privates D Cape, B F Cofer, R *W* Davis, L L Gibson, —— Landers, G Tuttle, D Westmoreland, B Zigler, Lt I H Nelson, Sgts J Nelson and S Cross.

JOHN BULL GROWLING.

Richmond, July 27.

The correspondence relative to the seizure of the *Will-o-the-Wisp*, by the U. S. ship *Montgomery*, shows that the Brittish Government is dissatisfied with the decision of the prize court. It is considered that some compensation should be granted to her owners.

Seward replied that the owner might carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Lord John Russell expressed his regret at this answer, and hoped Seward would reconsider the matter, as the case presented so clear a case of unlawful seizure.

Seward, in a long reply, says it is not incumbent on the part of the United States to withdraw their confidence from their Judicial tribunals.

THE TITHING TAX.

In answer to questions and letters received from our country friends relative to the Tithing Tax, we give the following explanation.

This tax can be collected in kind and used by the Government, or sold, or the Government can collect its money value as assessed.

From the gross product of land can be reserved, 1st, of sweet potatoes 50 bushels; 2d, of Irish potatoes 50 bushels; 3d, of corn 100 or of wheat produced this year 50 bushels, (but both corn and wheat cannot be reserved in above quantity,) 4th, of peas or beans 20 bushels, or of both 20 bushels.

Government furnishes sacks for grain, and pays for molasses barrels, but not for cotton bagging or rope, or tobacco boxes.

After above reservations, each farmer or planter pays one-tenth, or 10 per cent, of the products of the present year—wheat, corn, oats rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, (sweet or Irish,) cured hay and fodder, sugar, molasses (made of cane,) cotton, wool and tobacco, peas, beans ground peas, and by section 12, bacon, at the rate of 60 lbs. of cured bacon for every 100 lbs. of pork included in the tithe.

The tithe is to be delivered at a depot, not more than 8 miles from the place of production. Cotton and tobacco to be delivered by March 1st, of next year: other products within two months after assessment, to be made when crop is ready for market.

SEC. 12. Taxes—1st, pork—(as seen in above section 11,)—viz: 60 pounds of bacon for 100 pounds pork, included in the tithe, i. e. on every 1000 pounds killed. 2d. The value of neat cattle, horses and mules, not used in cultivation, and asses, 1 per cent, payable July 1st. 3d. The value of beeves killed—(as seen in section 8)—less cost of beef, if purchase—and cost of corn fed to him goes into income.

SEC. 11 of the Confederate Tax Law provides for assessing value of tithes. If the tax payer and assessor agree a written statement is made, signed by both, and two copies of this are made—one for tax payer and one for collector. If they disagree the matter is settled by arbitration.

Penalties for not delivering produce are provided in this section, viz: 50 per cent is added to the assessment with the cost of *fi. fa.*, &c.

A tenant renting land on shares of the crop; settles the tithe of his landlord, and is protected in so doing.

SEC. 15. Provides for the responsibility of trustees agents, &c., in making returns and paying taxes, and indemnifies them in so doing.

SEC. 18. Provides for post quartermasters to collect and receive tithes, and for their use, or sale, or commutation into money.

In a word, for the administration of the tithes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that Gen. Rooney Lee and Capt. Winder have been placed in close confinement, and the U. S. government has notified the Confederate government that if Capt. Sawyer and Flynn are executed, Lee and Winder will be executed in retaliation.

LATE FROM THE NORTH—MORGAN IN TROUBLE.

RICHMOND, July 23.—The Baltimore American, of the 21st, has the following telegram:

"CLEVELAND, July 20.—Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio, yesterday, near Cooleyville, but was prevented by gunboats; 150 rebels were drowned and 1000 captured. Among the prisoners were Col. Ward, Col. Dick Morgan. Balance of the men scattered among the hills.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Our forces are continually capturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured near Pomeroy at 7. P. M. Morgan, with 1000 men, turned back, and is moving towards Gallipolis, closely followed by our forces."

RICHMOND, July 23.—A telegram from Hagerstown of the 19th says Meade's whole army is across the Potomac, rapidly following Lee.

Vallandigham, now an exile in Canada, accepts the nomination for Governor, and has issued his address to the people of Ohio, in which he says:

The shallow connivance of the weak despots at Washington and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused, when in their midst under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than 4000 miles by land and upon the sea; still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful, certainly, I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your Convention.

RICHMOND, July 27.—The Tribune of the 24th says: Notwithstanding the comparative quietude that prevails in the city, the spirit of riot still lives and watches an opportunity to make night hideous with the torch and halter. Scarcely any doubt that the rioters still maintain an organization, and upon the slightest pretext will renew their atrocities. During the last week threats have been made and still are made of burning the city. Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Morgan and Judge Pierpont, are in Washington to ask the Government to suspend the draft in the city. Gravest apprehensions are felt by the Governor that the Irish servant girls will turn incendiaries in a body if the law be executed.

A Cairo correspondent of the Tribune says Gen. Pillow with 2000 troops has taken Fort Hickman, overlooking Fort Henry. His object was to control the navigation of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

LATER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MORTON, July 22.—Our army is in permanent camp at Strong River. Grant is reported to be shipping troops down the Mississippi for the purpose of attacking Mobile. Lieut. Gen. Hardee has arrived and takes command under Johnston.—Pemberton's corps will be organized immediately and placed in the field.

Dates of July 23 state that the Yankees totally destroyed Jackson, Miss. Mississippi troops reported to be deserting in large numbers. Efforts to demolish the Capitol failed.

Grant has fallen back to Vicksburg with his whole army. The country he traversed has been thoroughly devastated and all communications utterly destroyed. McPherson's corps of his army, embarked for Richmond on the 21st, going up the river. Johnston has almost given up Mississippi.

Bragg is at Chattanooga, while an army of 10,000 Yankees has advanced into Ala., near to Atlanta, Ga.

The Herald on the War.—The New York Herald of the 22d July declares that the war is substantially over, and says all political difficulties can be settled by granting to the Confederates all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution. After this shall have been done it advises war against England and France.

From Eastern North Carolina.

About 150 negroes belonging to citizens of Edgecombe, escaped from the Yankees on the 22d, at the Burney place below Kinston.

GOLDSBORO', July 23.—A telegram from Kinston at 10, last night, says we took a considerable number of prisoners, horses and negroes, to day, at the Burney place, 22 miles northeast of Kinston. The raiders were obliged to disgorge much plunder in the retreat to facilitate their escape.

Travel has been resumed on the Wilmington and Weldon Road. We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the use of the following dispatch.

GOLDSBORO', July 24.—Passengers now cross Tar River in boats, which causes very little detention.

One hundred and sixty negroes with twelve Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces, arrived here this morning from Kinston.

The Yankees Advancing on Weldon.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Gov. Vance for the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO, July 27.—GOV. VANCE: The following dispatch just received here, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, from Maj. Venable, at Rocky Mount:

ROCKY MOUNT, July 27.—Reliable news from Col. Martin, at Hamilton, represents that the Yankees are advancing from both Plymouth and Washington, their destination no doubt being Weldon, via Fort Branch. Their force is said to be three thousand, from Plymouth, and four pieces artillery. The force from Washington not known.

(Signed) T. BROWN VENABLE,
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD.

The Enemy Certainly Advancing.—Dr. Covey, Medical Director for North Carolina, has kindly placed at our disposal the following dispatch from Dr. Scott, the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital Store at Tarboro':

WILSON, July 27.—*Medical Director, D. N. Covey:* Shall I remove the Hospital Stores, &c. The enemy are advancing in force from Plymouth and Washington.

A. H. SCOTT, *Surgeon.*

From this and the dispatch to Gov. Vance there is but little room to doubt but the enemy are advancing in some force.

Yankee Officers Captured.—GOLDSBORO', July 27.—Major J. B. Honstern and Captain Wm. B. Avery, 132nd New York, were captured on Saturday by the scouts of the 63rd N. C. cavalry, nine miles above Newbern, and arrived here this morning. They were on a pleasure excursion. Horse and buggy also captured.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Our disasters in the West, commencing at Vicksburg, seem to get no better fast. Port Hudson has followed Vicksburg; Jackson has been sacked; Johnston is falling back; the men paroled at Vicksburg are scattered over the country and the Mississippi troops belonging to Johnston's army are deserting in large numbers. This is about the substance of our latest telegrams, and Mobile is looking out for an attack from Grant, while ten thousand Yankees have crossed over the Tennessee River into Alabama, and occupy a position nearer Atlanta, the very heart of Georgia, than Gen. Bragg's army at Chattanooga. It is confessed that Gen. Johnston has not a force sufficient to make a stand against Grant's advancing columns, and this being so, we do not see what is to save Mobile. The fact is, we consider the fall of Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston as only a question of time, and we are not sure but it would be better to evacuate all these places and concentrate our forces in the interior.—Had this been done at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and elsewhere along the Mississippi river, we should have been from thirty to fifty thousand men stronger by it to-day. The fact is, there is more pride involved in the desire to hold these places than substantial benefit to the cause, any way. The fall of Charleston would be a serious matter to the people immediately concerned, but we cannot see how the Confederacy would be endangered thereby. Charleston is not only not the Confederacy, but it is not worth half as much to the government as was Roanoke Island, and its fall would not be as severe a blow as was the fall of that place. We should like to see Charleston held, as we should every place, but if we scatter our forces for the protection of every place having a little neighborhood importance, we may expect disaster to follow disaster until we are exhausted. All we needed to whip Grant and save Vicksburg was men, and had our forces in the South and West been concentrated, instead of scattered over a half dozen States, we should have held them.

Matters are going badly for us in the West, and without improvement and a change of policy, we may soon expect to see the armies of Johnston and Bragg pushed back to Atlanta, with Alabama, Mississippi and a part of Georgia overrun. This is no pleasing prospect we know, but without a speedy change all we have predicted will be surely fulfilled.

Raleigh Progress.

LATEST NEWS.

YANKEES IN VIRGINIA.—A body of Yankee cavalry, numbering one hundred and fifty, visited Warrenton on Tuesday, and the same day about [illegible] appeared at *Manassas* [illegible] as far as Brentsville. They are apparently receiving reinforcements from Centreville.

There are strong indications of an impending battle in Northern Virginia. Lee is said to be making his way towards Richmond, and Meade is following him. At latest dates Gen. Lee was at or near Gordonsville.

Late Northern dates confirm the capture of *Morgan's* men in Ohio. *Morgan* himself with a small squad is riding up the Ohio river, seeking a crossing into Virginia, above steamboat navigation. The prisoners captured number 2,500.

The mob at the North has been quelled, and quiet nearly restored.

The 55th *Massachusetts* (negro) regiment embarked at Boston on the 21st, bound for Newbern.

The raiders are quiet below.

From the Daily Progress of Wednesday.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—SPECULATIVE BUT STARTLING.

RICHMOND, July 28.—The Herald, of the 25th, contains a lengthy dispatch from Washington, of which the following is the substance: It is now admitted by the most sanguine members of the Administration that never were our foreign Affairs in so menacing a state. England, so official advices indicate, has determined to furnish the South with an iron clad navy, and it is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind definitely to interfere in our domestic affairs. The fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg, will not, it is believed by the most sagacious friends of the administration, alter the character of the action France and England has determined to adopt. On the contrary, the moment there is danger of the North overpowering the South, intervention will be tried to compel a separation, upon which England and France are determined—England to cripple the power of this great Republic, and France to preserve her dominion over Mexico. With these indications before them, Seward and the President are convinced that this is the most critical time, so far as regards our relations with foreign powers, since the commencement of the war. From what I hear I am inclined to believe that measures are now on foot to put an end to the war. It is not impossible that we may see a sudden change of parties next month.

Additional from the North—More of Morgan.—RICHMOND, July 27.—The Baltimore American of the 25th has the following Telegram:

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Morgan crossed the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell's this morning and was closely pursued by Gen. Shackelford. The depot was burnt and some track torn up. At nine he reached Guernsey and did a great deal of damage in plundering, etc. When last heard from *Morgan* was at Winchester, moving towards Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. The German Democratic organ at Cleveland has taken the name of Vallandigham from its columns and raised that of Brough, for Governor. Five hundred Rebel officers, including Generals Archer and Jones, arrived at Pittsburg on *Monday, en route* for Johnson's Island, where they will be detained until exchanged. Ten thousand prisoners confined at Fort Delaware.

HEAVY FIRING AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Regular firing on Sumter and Wagner by the Yankees on Morris Island all night and continued all day today. Sumpter, Cummings' Point and Shell Battery on James Island participating. Wagner is not firing to day. The Yankees occasionally responded from the battery on Morris Island. The Monitors and Ironsides lying outside but took no part to-day. Our firing was directed on the Yankees on Morris Island. They have two batteries there and have strengthened the position. No reported casualties to day. One Monitor arrived to-day making in all six.

RICHMOND, July 26, 10 P. M.—An official communication from Gen. Lee to Adjutant Cooper contradicts the statement of Gen. Mead that he captured a brigade of infantry, etc., as the Confederate army retired to the South bank of the Potomac. Only a few straglers and two guns were taken by the enemy.

RICHMOND, July 28.—Special to the Enquirer, Culpeper, July 27th says Meade's headquarters were at Warrenton on Saturday.—Sedgwick is reported moving towards Fredericksburg. A Lieut. of cavalry in Stuart's command, on Saturday captured one aid of Gen. Upton within one hundred yards of Meade's headquarters. All quiet.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—All quiet to-night, weather hot and sultry.

CHATTANOOGA, July 27.—A small squad of Yankees appeared at Bridgeport this morning and attempted to capture a steamboat. Our pickets gave them so warm a reception that they fled precipitately. Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the suffering of the people as horrible. Some of the most wealthy families are drawing rations from the Federal Commissary, and others are compelled to beg bread from familys in the camp of the enemy.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company was held at the office of the Company, on the 6th inst., in compliance with the requirements of the charter, whereof due notice had been given in the City newspapers.

On motion, Mr. Albert Johnson was called to the chair, and Mr. K. P. Battle requested to act as Secretary. The fourteenth annual report of the Board of Directors was read by the Secretary of the Company, showing its operations during the past fiscal year, and its present condition. The report was adopted, and, on motion, 500 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of members. The meeting then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of Directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. W. H. Harrison and C. B. Root were appointed Tellers, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the year ending on the first Monday in July, 1864:

Drs. Charles E. Johnson and W. H. McKee, and Messrs. Albert Johnson, Quentin Busbee, H. W. Husted, Everard Hall, W. S. Mason, W. H. Jones, K. P. Battle, John G. Williams, Charles B. Root, Peter F. Pescud, and R. H. Battle. Mr. W. W. Holden declined a nomination as Director.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT CHARLESTON.

It has been expected that as soon as the Yankees could effect a foothold, and erect batteries with heavy guns, a desperate attempt would be made to sweep Battery Wagner and Morris' Island of every Confederate occupant. That attempt was made on Saturday. The Federals had occupied Black Island—a small spot between James' and Morris' Islands—and thrown up a battery; they had erected 2 or 3 additional batteries on Morris' Island, about one and three quarter miles from Fort Wagner, and they had concentrated their fleet, consisting of 4 Monitors, the Ironsides, a frigate and 5 gunboats, some of which threw shell from mortars. Altogether the circle of fire embraced not far from 30 guns. At daylight these opened, first deliberately, but as the morning wore on the fire increased murderously. Two Monitors, two mortar boats and the Ironsides had by ten o'clock formed a line nearly in front of Battery Wagner, and about noon these were joined by two additional Monitors. From this time until say 6 o'clock the firing was almost incessant.

The picture was one not soon to be forgotten. Grey old Sumter lay like a half aroused lion midway of the scene, only occasionally speaking his part in the angry dialogue. Far in the distance were the blockaders, taking no part in the fray. To the right, on Cummings' Point was a little mound of earth, and every now and then we could see a band of artillerists gathered around the guns, a volume of smoke and fire to the right exploding in the vicinity of the enemy's batteries its well aimed shells. Still to the right of this was Battery Wagner, clustered above which, now bursting high in the air and letting loose their imprisoned deaths, now striking the sides of the work, and anon plunging into the sand on the beach and throwing up a pillar of earth or dashing into the marsh and ricochetting across the water, could be seen the quickly succeeding shells and round shot of the enemy's guns, a breast of Battery Wagner. Scattered at short intervals were a portion of the Federal fleet, and from these we could distinctly observe almost every second the bright flashes of flame that told of the earnest purpose in which they were engaged. Still further to the right, but concealed from view by the trees on James' Island, were the land batteries of the enemy, whose location we only knew by the heavy puffs of smoke that shot suddenly up into the air, then drifted away towards the dense clouds that had already gathered over the field of conflict. To this heavy fire our response was but seldom—probably not oftener than once in 10 minutes.

At half past 3 the flag of Battery Wagner was shot away a second time, and then it was, in imitation of Sergeant Jasper, of Revolutionary memory, that Maj. David Ramsay, of the Charleston Battalion, assisted by Sergeant Flynn, and Sergeant Shelton, lashed the bunting to a mast, and in the face of a fearful fire from sharp shooters and heavy guns, planted the Confederate banner once more in sight of the foe. In the meantime, Lieut. Reddick, of the 63d Ga Reg't, had mounted the parapet, and fastened there the "Battle Flag."

During the whole of this bombardment, until 6 p. m., our casualties, strange to say, only numbered 4 killed and 14 wounded. After this hour the fire increased to a fearful intensity. Nothing like the rapid discharge from heavy artillery has been before seen or heard on this continent. Battery Wagner was almost silent. The artillerists, consisting of a portion of the South Carolina Regulars and two companies of a Georgia regiment, stubbornly maintained their place at the guns while great fragments of iron were dropping on every side around them.

Battery Gregg, at Cummings' Point, and Fort Sumter, taking part in the thundering chorus, were now firing with greater rapidity than at any previous time during the day. The entire horizon appeared to be lighted up with the fitful flashings of the lurid flames that shot out from monster guns on land and sea.

During this critical period the majority of our troops were driven to shelter beneath our bomb proofs and other works erected for their protection. But it was known to the officers commanding that such a demonstration on the part of the enemy was not without its object. An assault had been apprehended all day. The enemy had hoped by this terrible fire not only to destroy our battery but to demoralize our troops. In both they failed.

As the shades of night began to fall the bombardment measurably relaxed. General Taliaferro now promptly ordered every man to the parapet, and they were hardly in their places before word was received that the columns of the enemy were advancing to the attack.

Cooped up as our troops had been all day, and breathing the impure air of a crowded bombproof, the summons met with a cheerful response, and they quickly repaired to their respective positions. The lines of the Federals, several hundred yards distant, could now be descried advancing through the gloom, bearing towards the beach, as if to make an attack on that side of Battery Wagner. It was about a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Five minutes more and the column was plainly in sight, appearing, according to the statement given the writer, to be seven lines deep.

Our batteries remained silent until the enemy reached the vicinity of our rifle pits, when grape and canister were thrown into their ranks with fearful precision and execution. Checked for an instant only, they closed up the ragged gaps in their lines and moved steadily on until within less than 80 yards.

Barely waiting for the Federals to get within a destructive range, our infantry opened their fusilade, and from a fringe of fire that lined the parapet, leaped forth a thousand messengers of death. Staggering under the shock, the first line seemed for a moment checked, but pushed on by those in the rear, the whole now commenced a charge at a double quick. Our men could not charge back, but they gave a Southern yell in response to the Yankee cheer, and awaited the attack. On they came over the sand hills, tripping and stumbling in the huge pits their own shells had dug, until they reached the ditch of the battery, then it was but a moment's work for those who survived our terrible fire of musketry to clamber up the sloping sides of the fortification, and attempt to effect a lodgment. But the men who met them on the parapet were as desperate as themselves, and the contest that ensued was brief and bloody. The antagonists were breast to breast, and Southern rifles and Southern bayonets made short work of human life. We could stop to take no prisoners then. The parapet was lined with dead bodies, white and black, and every second was adding to the number. It was one of those rencounters in which one side or the other must quickly yield or fly. The enemy took their choice.

In less than [illegible] the first line had been shot, bayoneted, or were in full retreat—rolling into the ditch or dragging their bloody bodies through the sand hills on their hands and knees. But another line came, and another and another, each reinforcing its predecessor, [illegible] fierce and bloody. Finally, however, the whole were driven back, pell mell, into the broad trench at the base of the battery, out of reach of our guns, or scampering out of view in the darkness of the night.

There was now a comparative lull in the firing, but in 15 or 20 minutes, a second column of Federals filed down on the beach towards the left of the fort in much the same manner as that pursued by the first. These repeated the experiment that had just before terminated so disastrously to their companions, and with a bravery that was worthy of a better cause dashed upon the work. The first assault failed utterly, but with the reinforcements that joined the defeated party they came again with such strength and impetuosity that between the extreme darkness of the night, which had now enveloped the whole scene, the difficulty of distinguishing friend and foe, and the confusion incident to such an occasion, some two of three hundred, as is estimated, effected a lodgment in the vicinity of the chambers occupied by two of our guns. Others clambered to the top of the magazine and bomb proof, while still others, as is said, clustered around a Federal flag flying on the ramparts. This position the Federals held for certainly upwards of an hour. We were at first comparatively ignorant of their strength or exact location, but Gen. Taliaferro made a close personal reconnoissance, and soon had measures perfected for driving them from the work. In the melee which followed the final arrangements of the General, most of the prisoners were captured whom we have in hand. Many escaped over the sides of the battery, but others preferred a voluntary surrender to the risk of being shot in the back.

Our loss is estimated at 24 killed and 70 wounded.

The loss of the enemy is variously named; some placing the figures as high as 1,500 killed and wounded. They have probably 500 killed, 280 of their wounded were in the city last night, including several negroes.

Of white prisoners we have taken 6 commissioned officers and 94 privates. Of blacks it is said we have over 20, of whom several are severely wounded. A wounded negro is to be put into every ward of the white Yankees.—The latter kicked at the base alliance, but the Surgeons have plainly told them that if they put themselves on a par with the negroes as soldiers, the same relation must be maintained under all circumstances while they are in our hands.

Not a word too much can be said in favor of a majority of the noble men who shared in the defence of Fort Wagner—North Carolinians, Georgians and South Carolinians—from the Commanding General down to the humblest private. There were some disadvantages, which I learn are to be specified hereafter, but those who did fight, fought with their lives in their hands and taught the enemy that as often as they come they will "find a mouthful of our dust in death, and sea beach for a grave."

PERSONNE.

[The prisoners give the names of nine Regiments that participated in the assault, and of four others held in reserve. They supposed that our troops were perfectly exhausted, and could be captured by a sudden assault. Col. Putnam, an old army officer, and Col. Shaw, commander of a Massachusetts negro reg't, were killed. Several other prominent officers were killed and wounded, while a Lt. Col., a Major, and 3 Lieuts. were captured. The 3d New Hampshire and negro regiments broke at the first or second fire, their officers finding it impossible to rally or bring them up to a second assault. The Washington Journal learns from a gentleman from Charleston, that a physician who had been on the spot, stated that the wounded said our people had buried full 600 of the enemy and there was still more to bury. We have seen a letter from Charleston which estimates the yankee killed and wounded at 2000. Ours at 80 to 100. The yankees put the negroes in advance and they have been dreadfully slaughtered.

THE RE-ADMISSION OF LOUISIANA—IMPORTANT LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 18, 1863.

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnston and Thos. Cottman:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, which subscribed has been received and considered.

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution.

Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.

E. E MATHIOT,
BRADISH JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a Convention, for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the Committee the authority you seek, to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

[We give the above for what it is worth. It looks bogus.]

GROSS INJUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn that the chief Tithingman appointed for this State by the administration at Richmond is a Virginian—a person of the name of Bradford. This is a very important office. Its duties are both difficult and delicate. This officer, in person and through his subordinates, will come in contact with the great mass of our people, and will exert much power over them. He will be the agent through whom one tenth of their substance or rather their means of subsistence will be drawn for government use. He will pervade every neighborhood in the State, and his subordinates, imported for the most part from Virginia and Maryland, will swarm like the locusts of Egypt.—Now, we entertain no unkind feelings towards Virginians and it may be that the person appointed will make a good officer; but we do insist that of the one hundred and ten thousand voters in this State some citizen, native or adopted, might have been found to perform the duties of this office. But no, this did not suit an administration whose views and action are anything but kind, or just, or generous toward North Carolina. A Virginian must be appointed to collect the tithes in North Carolina! and Virginians must be favored with places under this officer, to the exclusion of our own people! We have a case in point. A gallant officer of one of our old State regiments, who has fought in many a battle in Virginia, and who has been so wounded as to render him unfit for active service, called to see us on Wednesday morning and informed us that he had applied at Richmond in vain for employment; but that he had just learned that two Virginians had been appointed to offices either of which he would have been glad to have obtained, and one of these appointees had been ordered to report for duty to the Tithingman of this State. What makes the case more pointed is, that this North Carolina officer is a refugee—his home occupied by the enemy, and his means of support cut off. He must obtain employment as he can, because he is a North Carolinian; he may point to his wounds in vain, while persons from another State are provided for and placed in situations to lord it over our conscripts and farmers.

People of North Carolina, "if you have nature in you bear it not." You have submitted long enough to this injustice—these indignities and insults. Even while we write, and for months past, officers from other States, having no sympathy with our people and disposed to hurry the last man from this State into the army, have been acting as enrolling officers and examining physicians to the exclusion of natives, as well, if not better qualified than they are; and now, under this Tithingman, unless the people rise up and assert their rights, every neighborhood will be visited with new swarms of tithingmen from other States. We tell you people of North Carolina, that we still have free forms, and that your government is republican in its character. These men at Richmond who thus insult the State, and show by their action that they regard us as only an appendage of Virginia and Maryland, are your servants. That is the theory. Let the theory be put in practice. The 18th section of your Bill of Rights declares, "that the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances." If you are true to yourselves and to the character of your State you will exercise that right. Assemble together in your Captain's districts, and demand the removal of this Virginian; and you can go beyond this, if you choose, and express your views freely and fearlessly on the condition of the country. If this is your government, say so; if not, say so. If you have the right to vote in this State, say so. Sit down supinely and hope for better treatment and better times and see if the treatment or the times improve. You must take your own affairs into your own hands. If public men, who are disposed to submit to this injustice and these indignities stand in your way, pass by or walk over them. Tell the administration at Richmond that you will not submit to such treatment, and that these swarms of "foreign mercenaries" must be withdrawn from this State. No other State is treated in this way. The people of Virginia or South Carolina, or Georgia would not submit for one moment to such injustice. In the language of a cotemporary, "if we are not fit to enrol our own conscripts, collect our own taxes, and have not men of sufficient honesty and integrity to hold the offices necessary to the performance of these duties then we are not worthy a place in the Confederacy.—*N. C. Standard.*

GEN. LEE'S ARMY—HE WRITES TO THE PRESIDENT, &c.

Gen. Lee has communicated with the President but the President will not communicate with the country. The whole country is almost breathless with anxiety to hear from Gen. Lee, and they will not probably appreciate the course pursued by the President in withholding the letter.—We trust, however, that good and satisfactory reason will be given hereafter for the course pursued. All that we are permitted to know about the letter is from the Richmond papers, which will by no means be satisfactory to the country. The Enquirer of Tuesday, says:

"The President received a letter from Gen. Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develope in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

For the Press.

Whither are we Drifting?

For months past, I have been a silent, though close and anxious observer of the many incidents that transpire, and which are closely associated with, and take their origin from our war. Old and well established principles of political economy,—the frugal and judicious use of money—the controlling influence of well-defined civil law—the moral power and restraining influence of religion—all these are to give way to an anarchy that threatens to produce political confusion, and may eventuate in the total destruction of our civil and religious liberties. Law and religion combined had, by their restraining and sanctifying influences, made us a conspicuous people among the nations of the earth; and great credit was awarded us for our efforts to propogate and extend the benign influences and principles of religion. Where do we now stand as a nation? We are divided; and a war is upon us in consequence of this division, that has assumed proportions totally at variance with the preconceived notions of its originators, and has developed a state of affairs, or principles, totally at variance with either law or religion. Many of our prominent battles have been fought on the Sabbath; and no one, either among our laymen or preachers, has dared to raise a warning voice against the desecration of that day! Civil Law is openly derided, and the plan is now advocated to [illegible] military for civil rule!

Civil Law, we had always conceived, was grounded and founded on the precepts and principles of the Bible, and proposes to do right between man and man; whilst Military Law is the dictator's rule—the tyrant's will—and substitutes the will of one man, in the place of the will of the many. It is claimed that military rule is a necessity; that is, "that which must be and cannot be otherwise." This we deny, and we deny it upon a fact so plain, that every unprejudiced mind must at once acknowledge it.—Our Civil Laws, in all its parts, is as perfect on the statute book, as ever it was; this certain men in our county must acknowledge, or they would not hold on to certain offices. Our highest judicial tribunal, from which there is no appeal, and which has merited and received the endorsement of the greatest legal lights of our State, has kindly stept in and relieved our people of all and any necessity for military rule, by elucidating and explaining the various acts of conscription, and thus enabled some military authorities to avoid those extreme measures which had been resorted to, under doubtful authority! If magistrates, and other officers of the law, instead of encouraging violation of the law and inciting people to acts of violence and bloodshed, will be more mindful of the oath they have taken, and sustain the civil law, (as they are sworn to do) all such offences must cease, and our people will be spared a repetition of the disgraceful scenes they have so lately witnessed. This spirit of lawlessness, which is sown broadcast over our land, must be stopt, and the Civil Law is sufficient to do it! We therefore call upon all men that have regard for themselves and for the wellbeing of their fellow-men, to set their faces against this spirit of lawlessness, and wherever it shows itself, to enforce the civil law, which has made ample provision to protect us against it. It is purely a disregard of civil law, enforce that rigidly, and it must stop.

Our boasted christian philanthropy has given way to a bigoted fanaticism, that openly boasts of its irreligious tendencies. Even some preachers, forgetful of their high calling, are preaching politics from their pulpits; whilst others, by conduct unbecoming a christian, are soiling the very robes they wear.

Professed christians neglect their means of grace, and if they accidentally attend public worship, talk politics on the very threshold of the sanctuary. Some of our best men have turned speculators and extortioners in the worst sense of the words, and are daily grinding the faces of the poor. Have these men lost sight of the precept "that he who soweth the wind, shall reap the whirl wind."

Will not these men take timely warning, and forsake a practice that is inflicting direct injury and suffering on their fellow men!

Whither! Oh whither are we drifting?

LAYMAN.

State Educational Association of N. Carolina.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association, of North Carolina, will be held in Lexington, the session to commence at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 18th day of August next.

This Annual Meeting is called at an earlier day in the year than usual, in order that it may precede the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in the month of September; and it is to be hoped that the members of the body will consider it a duty to attend, if possible.

The Association has, by the blessings of Providence, been kept alive during this trying crisis, and has been made a means of great good to the State, and through it agency teachers and friends of education can do much for the independence and prosperity of the country.

This class of persons should set an example of unfaltering efforts in behalf of moral progress; and the accumulation of trials and difficulties should only stir them up to nobler strivings.

The Delegates to the Association will be carried by the Rail Roads at half the usual fare, and will be entertained by the people of Lexington free of charge.

C. H. WILEY,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
W. J. PALMER,
Executive Com.

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-2w. Adjutant General.

THE CONTEST ABOVE THE GRAVES.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Gettysburg thus alludes to the traces of the struggle at the cemetery:

Monuments and head stones lie here and there overturned. Graves once carefully tended by some loving hand, have been trampled by horses' feet until the vestiges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well trained shrubbery has vanished or is but a broken and withered mass of tangled brush wood. On one grave lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under a July sun. On another lie the torn garments of some wounded soldier, stained and saturated with his blood. Across a small headstone, bearing the words, "To the memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments of a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the centre of the space, enclosed by an iron fence, and containing a half dozen graves, a few rails are still standing where they were erected by our soldiers and served to support the shelter tents of a bivouacing squad. A family shaft has been broken to fragments by a shell, and only the base remains, with a portion of the inscription thereon. Stone after stone felt the effect of the feu d'enfer, that was poured upon the crest of the hill. Cannon thundred and foot and horse soldiers tramped over the sleeping places of the dead. Other dead were added to those who are resting there, and many a wounded soldier still lives to remember the contest above those silent gra[illegible]

[illegible] *eral Dead.*—We reg[illegible] General W. D. Pender, who was [illegible] in the battles at Gettysburg, died at Staunton Va., after the amputation of his wounded leg at that place.—His remains were brought to Richmond on Sunday last, and placed in the Capitol, and subsequently brought to Edgecombe county, his place of residence, for interment.

Gen. Pender was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1854, was promoted to 1st Lt. of the 1st Reg't of Dragoons in 1858, and Adj't in 1860. After the war broke out he resigned, of course, and was soon after elected Colonel of the 8d (now the 13th) Reg't and subsequently appointed by the Governor Col. of the 6th State Troops, vice Fisher, killed at the first battle of Manassas. He was promoted to Brigadier General after the battles around Richmond, and subsequently Major General. He stood very high as a gallant and useful officer. He was about 30 years of age.

GREAT FRESHET AND DESTRUCTION OF CROPS.—Dan river has been higher than it has been before in a very long while. Along the bank of the river for miles nothing was to be seen but one vast sea of water stretching from one hill-side to the other. The low grounds were planted either in corn or wheat, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see such vast quantities of the latter staple, already harvested and shocked ready for threshing, swept away by the current. In some places one could see great crowds of shocks, still preserving their form, floating bodily down the stream whilst at other places the wheat, having been mowed and left lying upon the ground, was swept off in that condition, and could be seen floating like sea weed upon the surface of the water.

Wherever corn had been planted, nothing was to be seen above the surface of the water except, perhaps, now and then a blade of the green corn protruding.—[Danville Appeal.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 1st July, at the residence of his father, near Kernersville, Forsyth County, in the 32d year of his age, DANIEL IVERSON BROOKS.

The deceased was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and while there was held in high esteem both by his tutors and classmates. Unlike most young men, he kept up his studies after he left College, and his health being such that he could not pursue an active life, he spent much of his time in study and reading. He was much beloved by his neighbors and friends, and was purely honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men. In the family circle he was affectionate and kind, and his devotion to his mother was often a subject of remark.

Having been for many years a great invalid, when he was attacked with his last illness, his friends did not, for some time, apprehend any danger, but he, himself, often spoke of his death being very near. The day before he died, congestion of the lungs took place, and from that time he rapidly grew worse, and at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st of July, he gently passed away. He was fully conscious until the last, and expressed himself as having "no dread of death,—no fear of meeting his God."

Let us hope the Saviour supported him through the valley of the shadow of death, across the River of Life, and landed him safely at the pearly gates of the Celestial City.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh Death!"

New Advertisements.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem, Winston preferred.
Apply at this office.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscribers having at June Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Peter Tise, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late residence of said deceased, on the 15th day of August, 1863, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

One new two-horse Wagon, one one-horse Wagon, a fine Horse, Wheat and Oats, 2 or 3 head of Cattle, one Sheep, four or five Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims will please furnish the Administrators with the amount by day of sale.

All persons having claims against the said Peter Tise will present them, duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to the deceased, will make payment immediately.

JNO. H. WHITE, } Adm'rs.
T. TISE }
July 24.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the List of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend at the following places, to receive the taxes, viz:

Sites' [illegible] on Thursday 23d July,
Bethania, on Friday 24th "
Old Town, on Saturday, 25th "
Pfafftown, on Monday, 27th "
Blackburn's, on Tuesday, 28th "
Capt. W. Ebert's, on Wednesday, 29th "
J. M. Stafford's, on Thursday, 30th "
H. D. Swaim's (Waughtown) on Friday, 31st "
Chaffin's Hotel, (Salem,) on Saturday, 1st August
Capt. E. J. Hine's, on Monday, 3rd "
Eohn Hasten's, on Tuesday, 4th "
J. Perry's, on Wednesday, 5th "
Adam's on Thursday, 6th "
Spencer Waggoner's, on Friday, 7th "
Nathan Gurley's, on Saturday, 8th "
Joseph Waggoner's on Monday, 10th "
Winston, on Tuesday, 11th "

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is $2 40 on the poll, and 80 cents on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 3-5w

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too much; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.
Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will of Joab Teague, dec'd, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 4th and 5th days of August next, all the following property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep;
Wheat, Oats, and Hay;
a Wagon and Carriage;
a lot of Bacon and Lard:
Farming Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and other valuable property.

Also the valuable tract of Land on which dec'd resided, containing 150 acres more or less. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and all necessary Outhouses, excellent Orchards and Meadows.

The land lies on the waters of Abbott's Creek, adjoining Abel Watkins and others.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

☞ Notice is also hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TEAGUE, *Executor.*
Forsyth County, July 3, 1863. ts.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention. O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

WAGONS WANTED TO HAUL CORN AND SALT.

THOSE Districts that have not furnished any help to the County in the way of hauling Corn or Salt, are urged to come forward.—Now is the time to haul Salt when roads are good. It is not right that those districts that do no hauling should expect to consume what other districts supply.

Let all who expect to apply for salt see to it that their district renders some help in procuring it.

E. A. VOGLER,
Commissioner for Forsyth Co., N. C.
July 17, 1863. 2w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C., Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,) Raleigh, July 15th, 1863. General Order, No. 15.

I. In compliance with an act of the recent Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties.

III. After enrollment, the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for Home Defence, and their Commissions, when called into service, will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order, No. 13.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.
July 17, 1863. 12-2w

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased, Against Absolom Williamson and wife and others. Original Bill filed in order to an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Izariah Spurgin, Absalem Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shultz and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.
Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6

FOR THE PRESS.

Summer Days Among the Mountains.

There is a waking on the mighty hills,
A kindling with the spirit of the morn!
Bright gleams are scattered from the thousand rills,
And a soft, visionary hue is born
On the young foliage worn
By all the embosom'd woods.
Mrs. Hemans.

'Tis pleasant to wander away from the dull monotony of "life in town," and seek recreation among the secluded haunts of nature, where naught is heard but the wild notes of the wood bird and the babbling brook, as it ripples o'er its pebbled bed, or where the dark green wood nods to the passing breeze, occasionally heaving a lazy sigh by way of relief.

Summer rambles are pleasant, away from the turmoil incident to the "sober realities of life." You then throw off all restraint, determined that careless enjoyment shall be your aim, and that nothing shall mar your anticipations.—With similar feelings, and tired of the humdrum life of business, or the more irksome *ennui* of "nothing to do," which calls for something to arouse the sleepy faculties, a party of ten resolved to launch their bark (in the shape of a lumbering stage coach) upon the sea of pleasure, ready for a voyage, *near shore*, and to try the virtue of

"Let's be gay and banish sorrow."

We started on a Friday, an unlucky day, but what cared we, as we were favored by the good will and encouraging smiles of the fair portion of the party, indicating "where there's a will there's a way." And indeed we found it so; for ill luck shunned us, and with the exception of a light shower during the morning, we traveled along "right merrilie," admiring the fresh verdure of hill and dale, plucking the "morning glories," damp with pearly rain drops, and decking each other with these silent yet expressive emblems of the morn of life.

It was a gay company indeed, and swiftly sped the hours until the view of the Sauratown Mountains caused an exclamation of joy from the ladies. The mountains were clothed with veils of airy mist, slowly rising and curling about their peaks, occasionally assuming a threatening aspect, only to disappear behind their jagged sides.

About noon the sun shed its enlivening rays upon the scenes, heightening our anticipations, as we drew up before the handsome residence of W. A. Lash, Esq., known as Walnut Cove.

Towards evening we arrived at Danbury, the seat of justice of Stokes county, pleasantly situated on the Dan river, and environed by hills and mountains. It is a neat little village, and we fared well with our accommodating host, Dr. McCanless.

In the morning we set off for the Piedmont Springs, where we enjoyed ourselves for a short time, and then proceeded to the Cascade. We found the road in a bad condition—almost impassable—but we continued and arrived at the spot early in the afternoon.

Our feelings can be better imagined than described when the beauties of this secluded spot burst upon our view. The scene is not so startling or fearfully grand as to bewilder the sensibilities with its magnitude, but it steals upon our souls and awakens the sense of the beautiful in so charming a manner that the exclamations of admiration are subdued into a holy awe, the heart is softened, the eye is moistened, until with a sigh you awake to its beautiful realities.

The Cascade sparklingly tumbles over a series of rocky barriers, until it finds repose in an extensive pool of limpid water, overshadowed by huge piles of granite. The surroundings are naturally wild, not having been marred by art with its encroaching touch. It is a picture that remains fixed upon memory's walls, to cheer us with its enchanting beauties.

The spruce, the laurel, and innumerable shrubs adorn the rugged sides of these granite walls, relieving their otherwise bare sides with nature's refreshing verdure.

It was impossible to tear ourselves away, and consequently Moore's Knob, Pivot Rock, Tory's Cave, and other points were forgotten and we reveled in untrammeled freedom amid these natural beauties. Admiration gave way to gayety and mirth, and the ringing laugh and the merry jest mingled with the agreeable splash of the "falling waters," until the guide approached with the indispensable refreshment basket. Was it sacrilege to choose such a spot? Was it want of appreciation to seek such a dining hall? No, reader, it was making the best of a brief stay, it was a reluctance to return to the world above; in short, we could not bear the idea of bidding adieu just then.—After dinner the party enjoyed a real *eye open* siesta, as we orientally reclined opon the picturesque rock around us, the thin blue smoke and aromatic odor of the gentlemen's cigars mingling with the pure atmosphere indicated quiet satisfaction and enjoyment.

The ladies broke the quiet spell by discovering stray clusters of white laurel blossoms, which lingered here, out of season, as if loth to close their petals and wither amidst such charming surroundings. Our dusky guide procured the clusters, which, together with the spruce and other evergreen mementoes, formed elegant boquets, doubly dear by pleasant associations.

The spell was indeed broken, for time, relentless time, admonished us that evening was approaching, and, with a round of three cheers, we reluctantly wound our way to the world above. After a pleasant drive we again arrived at Danbury.

Next morning we started for the Pilot, about thirty miles distant, over an unfrequented road, densely shaded with majestic trees, and traversed by numerous streams of crystal purity, making a pleasant drive, more especially, as we were yet among the mountains, whose rocky peaks were softened by the summer's haze.

Towards evening we arrived at Mr. Dalton's, where we enjoyed a fine view of the Pilot, having a good time generally.

The following morning we started on our pilgrimage to the Pilot, which loomed up grandly as we approached. The ascent was made under difficulties, as the day was very warm, but the grand panorama of wide-stretching forest, dotted by numerous farms, the noble Yadkin River like a broad belt of light, rolling its "silvery flood" in the distance, repaid us for "our toils by the way." The ascent to the summit is more difficult than formerly, as there is only one ladder remaining, but the difficulty only heightens the desire to accomplish the ascent of this "castellated wonder." The "Little Pinnacle," though not as elevated as its more majestic neighbor, preserves the same remarkable and curious structure. The whole mountain, from tip-top to its base, was covered with ripening whortle-berries, wherewith the weariness of the ascent was considerably mitigated.

It would be superfluous to give a description of this isolated mountain, as it is a "familiar household word" among us, arising as a pleasing landmark at various points around our homes. ****

July 20th, 1863.

A THOUGHT O[illegible]

DEDICATED TO MISS *** * *****.

The yellow sunlight lies shimmering upon the grass—the birds are singing sweetly above me, and the air is laden with the delicate perfume of summer; and as I sit here all alone, where the cool shadows lie slumbering upon the ground, dreaming and musing, the hand of some gentle angel silently unlocks my bosom and lures my soul back, far back, through the dim twilight corridors of past years, to a bright sunny day when as a child I sat in this self same spot and gazed far out upon the azure hills—but O, with what different emotions to those which I experience now! Would to God I were the same happy child I then was.—But no, it cannot, cannot be! Years *must* bring changes with them as they come! O, there are times when the soul grows aweary of this life and the spirit longs to dwell in the calm sunlight of a purer world, far, far away, where deceit and contention are not known. But *all* are not false;—the are some who live and love, and sigh not for a better, holier world. Would all but act and speak in accordance with the impulse of the heart, how different, life, would be thy short-spanned day! To me, the discovery of one true, honest heart is as a stream found in the desert by some weary, thirsty traveler.

It is very pleasant to sit here and dream of the dear old sunshiny days of the long, long ago; and the memory of those departed hours falls down upon my heart like a ray of mellow moonlight softly struggling through the chequered bars of a prison cell. There is too much reality in the present, and we all live on and dream of a brighter future. O, Futurity, Futurity! sweet land of Beulah! how many weary pilgrims journey on and dream of thee! yet who has ever reached thy flowery shores. J. H. B.

Pilot Mountain, July, 22d.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.—The following physiological facts were translated from a French scientific journal:

The average height of man and woman at birth, is generally 16 inches. In each of the 12 years after birth, one twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the age of 12 and 20 the growth of the body is slower; and it is still further diminished after this up to 25, the period of a maximum growth.

In old age, the height of the body diminishes on the average about 3 inches. The height of a woman varies less than that of a man in different countries. The average weight of a male infant is about 7 pounds; of a female about $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The weight of an infant decreases a few days after his birth, till it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is three times as heavy as when it is born. At the age of 7 years, it is twice as heavy as when a year old. The average weight of both sexes at 12 is nearly the same; after that period, females will be found to weigh less than males. The average weight of men is 130 pounds, and of women 112 pounds. In the case of individuals of both sexes, under 4 feet 4 inches, females are somewhat heavier than men, and vice versa. Men attain their maximum weight at about 40, and women at or near 50. At 60 both sexes usually commence losing weight, so that the average weight of old persons, men and women, is nearly the same as at 19.

AN EXTENSIVE EMPIRE.—The following paragraph gives a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,850,000 square miles, and cost us for management £3,350,000 per annum, or just about a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenue of £11,000,000, and owe among them £27,000,005, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000 yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of £50,000,000 of which three-fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites. And to these figures 900,000 square miles for India, and 100,000,000 of people, with a trade of £21,000,000, and we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population. If a British Vizier under the Emperor should, as seems probable, rule China, Englishmen will directly control more than half the human.

London Spectator.

A Remarkable Prophecy.—Private prophecies are of little account till verified by their fulfilment. We heard of one lately, nevertheless, that we offer to the reflections of our readers. Its author was a man in very humble life, a pious, good Catholic, who troubled not himself with politics, and hardly ever, if ever, looked at a newspaper. He died in December, 1860,—the month after Abraham Lincoln was saddled on some of the States as President.—He was near his death, and friends, visiting him, were discussing the political troubles, and speculating whether South Carolina would really secede. The good man had said nothing while they were talking. After they ceased, he said: "You have been talking of what is to come. There will be a war—a bloody war between the North and South. It will last three years, and the South will then become a separate Government, but not without the help of a foreign nation. When the North and South are separated, then there will be awful troubles at the North. The troubles will last for twenty years, and a hundred years from now the country will feel the effects of them. There will be a terrible persecution of the Catholics here after the country is divided."

This good man died soon after. His pastor residing not far from this city, is a man of great learning and talents. He says that for a long time, he had known the deceased as a man of very holy and meditative life. He was not a man of intellectual cultivation, but a man of prayer. Whether it were the vagaries of a dying man, or the visions of coming troubles given to a true and humble servant of God, we know not. We can only say that a subtile intellect, with a large reading of history and a keen appreciation of all the elements that are at work, if forced to utter the gloomiest and [illegible] probable of its previsions, would have [illegible] what this pious, humble and unlettered [illegible] of God uttered on his death bead.

N. Y. Freeman's Jour.

UNPARDONABLE LYING.—Our readers cannot be more disappointed and amazed than we are to find that the whole story of a great victory by Gen. Lee on Sunday the 5th instant, with the capture of 40,000 prisoners, is a sheer fabrication! No fight took place on that day! and the 40,000 prisoners, who were stated to be then on the way to Martinsburg, guarded by Gen. Pickett's division, are now said to be 4,000 (perhaps 400) captured in the several fights during the previous week. According to the map, Martinsburg, from which this news was telegraphed, is only about 50 miles from Gettysburg, where the victory is said to have been achieved. It seems that the telegraphic superintendent at Martinsburg is responsible for thus shamefully cheating the public by starting this great story. The following is his dispatch to Dr. Morris, President of the Telegraph Company:

MARTINSBURG, July 6.—The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe he was retreating. The enemy advanced, then Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners! They refused to be paroled. Gen. Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg. C."

There is no law that we know of to punish the originator of such a story, but Dr. Morris owes it to an insulted public to dismiss Mr. "C."

From recent specimens we fear that the South is bent upon wresting the palm from the yankees in the line of business in which they are pre eminent—lying.—*Fay. Obs.*

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Bealo,	Hon. John C. McGee,
Geo. W. Barron,	Wm. Porter,
W. Burns,	W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark,	Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin,	Wm. Sanders,
S. J. Harnsberger, 3	Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hasten,	Sallie Slater,
Jesse Huff,	Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris,	W. R. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Kerr,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
" F. S. Kerr,	Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mrs. Ellen B. Kennedy,	Thos. Walker,
Miss C. V. Little.	Joseph Wyer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS FOR THE PROTECTION OF our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

July 17–1w.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Renegar, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
[illegible] Jno Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
35. Alex Ridings, [illegible] Daniel Doub.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel [illegible].
37. Tho's Shults, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Nall, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn.
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, C A Banner.
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketches of those who have done service in the field of State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embelished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jerold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c. &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"
OR
TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44–4w–pd

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36–1y

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.
For sale at this Office.

Census of North Carolina 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11852
Alexander	5,882	19	681	6022
Anson	6,572	151	6951	13674
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8185	14301
Bladen	6,233	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12654
Burke	6,647	289	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,403	104	2040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	[illegible]
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	19105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	5,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2393	8494
Duplin	8,346	374	7126	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	308	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	358	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,526	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2452	10349	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7732
Iredell	11,141	99	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	261	5508
Johnston	10,548	193	4926	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,761	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4621	11628
New Hanover	10,617	106	10132	21715
Northampton	5,919	656	6803	13378
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	592	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,997	393	3549	7949
Person	5,798	318	5195	11221
Pitt	7,486	197	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	18	690	4043
Randolph	14,788	349	2045	16793
Richmond	5,911	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,588	1456	5446	15490
Rockingham	10,091	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,592	135	3939	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	420	7028	16624
Stanly	6,530	49	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2460	10402
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4944
Union	8,963	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1494	10734	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,586	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9720
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, 2 cts.
Advertised letters, 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to official business.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 7
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE